

# Herald of



# freedom.

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## Selected Poetry.

From the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.  
Ode.  
Ain—"Ere of Erin."  
Sons of the North! from your slumber awaken,  
List to the wailing that comes on the gale;  
Freedom's dear children are sad and forsaken,  
While insults and fetters against them prevail.  
The bloodhounds of war are let loose in Missouri,  
To pounce on our friends in their mad fondish fury;  
And doom those to death without trial or jury,  
Whose only offence is they dare to be free.  
Long, long have we suffered, while slavery's minions  
Have ploughed on our standard a vile cursed stain;  
The press has been trammelled that gives our opinions,  
And all our petitions and efforts are vain.  
On the fair soil of freedom our race is debilitated,  
Our right to petition denied and disputed,  
Our children in Kansas are now persecuted,  
By tyrants who sell human victims for gain.  
Sons of the North! up and tell the aggressor,  
That the soil that was bought by the blood of the brave,  
Shall never be trod by the slave's oppressor,  
Nor watered again by the tears of the slave!  
Swear, by the brave, not an inch shall be granted  
Of Kansas to despoils for slavery wanted!  
The green tree of liberty there shall be planted,  
Though tyrants should rot in a cold bloody grave!

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.  
What will Congress do?  
Gov. Shannon has returned to Kansas with orders;—what orders? He is instructed to call upon the United States troops for service in certain contingencies; but what contingencies? All advice from Washington thus far, leave the this matter indefinite, and yet it is one of extreme public interest. Has the President taken upon himself to enforce the enactments of the usurping legislature, or not? That is the question.—The President, in his messages and proclamation, expresses the determination to suppress disorder and enforce the laws. But he does not explicitly state whether he considers the enactments of the late so-called legislature to be laws or not.—Has he resolved to carry those enactments into effect? If he has, we may as well prepare at once for civil war in Kansas. It is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow, that the majority of the people of Kansas will not peaceably submit to the abominable edicts of that pack of Missouri interlopers who pretended to legislate, the other side of the river from Westport. It is not in American blood to submit to it; and the President is infatuated if he thinks he can compel submission. He is incurring a fearful responsibility if he attempts it.  
It avails little for the President to satisfy himself by Cabinet discussions at Washington that the body at the Shawnee Mission was a veritable territorial legislature, while the great body of the settlers of Kansas affirm that it was not. The organic law under which they live, establishes the principle of squatter sovereignty, and not of executive sovereignty, and there is little danger of their forgetting it. They will not obey what they religiously believe has no binding efficacy. The Administration may have yet to learn that squatter sovereignty is less easily unmade than made. The laws of the spurious legislature have thus far, through the greater part of the Territory, remained a dead letter. They have been mere paper transactions, and of little practical account any way. If the President, through Gov. Shannon, now undertakes to give them validity and effect, where and how is he to begin? Will he, for instance, commence with this law?  
"If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from their masters, or to resist their authority, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years."  
Will he send Sheriff Jones, armed with a search warrant from one of the federal judges of the Territory, to make a decent upon the dwelling of every Free State man, in search of a copy of the New York Tribune, or of Uncle Tom's Cabin, or of some of Dr. Canning's volumes, or of Bryant's, or Longfellow's, or Cowper's poems, or any of the thousands of newspapers and productions of modern literature which contain "statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves?"  
It is expected that Sheriff Jones will make a haul of all men in whose possession are found any such publications.—Even had he the strength of that Sampson who "found a new jaw bone of an ass, and put forth his hand, and took it, and slew a thousand," he would be hardly able to do this; and we are not sure that even with the help of the gallant Colonel Sumner and his eight hundred dragoons, he would succeed in performing the business to the President's satisfaction. It is a pity he could not resort to the old Roman expedient of putting the whole country under the interdix of fire and

water, and thus make a clean sweep at once.  
Or will the President take first in hand another of these precious statutes, to wit: "Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

Now suppose that there is not a man in this city of any intelligence whatever, be he Abolitionist or not, who has not among his books or newspapers some production containing a denial of the right—that is the moral right—of persons to hold slaves *anywhere*. If such a law as that just quoted were to be applied here, our whole intelligent population *en masse* would be "deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor, for a term of not less than two years." Are Northern men who start for Kansas, to burn up their libraries, and stop their newspapers, before crossing the Missouri? And are Northern men, too, to seal their lips before entering the Territory, and confine within themselves every conviction they may entertain upon the injustice of slaveholding? Why, if there is a land under Heaven which is entitled to have the full benefit of the freest discussion of Slavery in all its bearings, it is this same land of Kansas; for its people are under the inevitable and speedy necessity of making a practical decision upon it, by either accepting or discarding the system at once and forever. The question has been discussed, and it will continue to be discussed, the Shawnee legislators and the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Did the madmen at the Indian Mission imagine they were dealing with children? Has President Pierce been touched with the same lunacy?

The President's duty at the present time is plain enough, if he will but see it. If an armed foray is started from Missouri against Lawrence or any other settlement in Kansas, it is his business to prevent it by force of arms, if necessary. It is his business also to suppress by force any revolt against the lawful jurisdiction of any of the Federal authorities in the Territory. It is not his business to judge upon the validity, and take upon himself the enforcement, of the enactments of the so-called Legislature. There is no reason in it, and there is no call in Kansas for it. The whole subject is soon to undergo thorough investigation in Congress, and it devolves upon the National Legislature to determine what is necessary to complete or correct the organic law of the Territory, passed by the late Congress. It is not the business of the President to arrest the members of a Legislature which is to meet on the fourth of next month. The meeting of this body is not either a case of "domestic violence," or an "insurrection," the only two cases in which, by the Federal Constitution, he can interfere. The doings of this body are of no force and effect unless Congress grants their memorial and admits the Territory as a State, under the Constitution adopted at Topeka, into the Union. The Free State men themselves recognize this. Why then not leave it to Congress to decide? What can be the object of a war by the general government against a body whose doings, according to its own views and statements, are a nullity unless they receive the general government? We have not yet seen the first indication of a disposition on the part of the Free State men of Kansas to defy, disobey, or disrespect the authority of the federal government, and aggressive movements against them will be unwarrantable and uncalled for.  
It is incumbent upon Congress to commence at once to give this whole subject its most faithful and earnest consideration. Nothing ought to be left undone to save Kansas from the horrors of civil war. A wisdom and a discretion are required for the safe solution of these difficulties, superior to any which the President has yet evinced. The country looks to Congress for the remedy. What will Congress do?

Another Phenomenon.  
Yesterday morning—significant day, 4th of March—about 8 o'clock, our attention was called to the wonderful variety of rainbows in the heavens; we counted six, one of which completely belted the sun; the others were disposed in half circles in various positions. Connected with the above, there appeared upon the outer belt of the rainbow, which made a full circle, four distinct, separate suns, which, to the naked eye, looked like old Sol just moving out of a cloud in supreme magnificence. In the center stood the father with his four little sons around him. Truly this is a wonderful country, and we live in a most wonderful age? But what does all this mean? Is it an indication that an American President will be inaugurated the 4th of next March? Is it the signal of war with Europe? Or is it the declaration of the complete overthrow and entire prostration of abolitionism in the Territory?—*Kickapoo Pioneer*.

Letter from Hon. P. S. Brooks.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1856.  
MY DEAR SIR: Last winter Gen. Stringfellow addressed a letter to myself and others, giving a description of the soil of Kansas, and the average products of agricultural labor. That letter was published in the newspapers of our State, and every additional testimony confirms the truth of the statements therein contained.

Gen. Whitfield is now at my side, and in reply to the question relative to the demands and rewards of mechanical labor, bids me say that the minimum of wages for labor in Kansas is fully double the price in Charleston.  
But higher considerations than pecuniary profit are now presented to the young men of our State; and they are just the considerations which soonest reach, and most excite the heart of young Carolina. They are the considerations of patriotism and honor. Civil war has virtually begun in Kansas. The lives of such friends of the institutions of the South and of the constitution, as have gone to Kansas to disseminate our principles, strengthen our institutions and protect your rights, my rights, and the rights of every slave owner, are in peril. By the *fact* of "Abolition Aid Societies," money and men are pouring into Kansas. The spirit of popular sovereignty is being crushed, and the principle of non-interference circumvented by lawless fanaticism.

With the permission of Gen. Whitfield, I make the following extracts from a letter dated "Lecompton, January 23," and written by a gentleman in high position, and of intelligence and integrity, whose name (for reasons which you would concur with me in regarding satisfactory) is withheld:

"About six days ago, six men were sent to Iowa to conduct 500 fighting men, who are to be here by the last of February. They will be here without doubt. Yesterday, wagons were sent to meet a train with two cannon and five hundred Sharpe's rifles from Illinois, which are being sent to Lawrence.  
"These things go to show that the traitors are industrious and are working. By the 1st of March they will have 1100 or 1200 men more than they have now, and be better provided with arms and munitions.

"On the 4th of March next, they put their Government into operation, and if we are not strong enough to put down them and their military organization, we will be driven from the Territory.

"For myself, I think that no man, in or out of the Territory, is willing to risk more of everything that is dear or valuable, according to his circumstances, than I will, if the cause is appreciated by the South, and they show their appreciation by sending men and money to help. But if the slave owners of the South content themselves with temporary luxury and ease, and make no effort to save their institutions, they may take care of themselves in their own way, and I will of myself in mine. If there is a man who is enlisted more deeply in the cause of the South than myself, I don't know where he is to be found. I am fortified in my position by principle and feeling. I hate the adverse cause, and love to war upon it. I have risked my life and my property, which are now in daily peril.

"The South must act with energy and promptness. They must do the entire thing, or give it up,—acknowledge themselves whipped.  
"Our friends must be here on the 28th of February, or the few pro-slavery men in this part of the Territory will be burned out and driven off as refugees. If the South cannot send fifteen hundred men by the 28th of February next, and double that number by fall, and in time for the elections, they need not send a man."

Such is the state of affairs in Kansas, as represented by one who is on the ground.

The admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, is now a point of honor with the South. Every assistance which legislation can render, was given by the last Congress, when the Missouri prohibition was repealed. What more can Southern chivalry ask of Congress? An open field and a fair fight was all that our ancestors ever asked of an enemy.  
Has the spirit of the sires departed from the bosoms of their sons? Shall the pages of South Carolina history, which records the lofty sentiments and glorious deeds of Gadsden, of Hayne, and of Moultrie, grow pale when reading of us? And shall it be written that their blood was transmitted without their virtues? and of their spirit, that the "grace of the fashion of it perisheth?"

The last Congress gave to the people of the South a fair field, and the Abolitionists have thrown down the glove upon it. Who in all the South will take it up?  
It is my deliberate conviction that the fate of the South is to be decided with the Kansas issue. If Kansas becomes a hirsling State, slave property will decline to half its present value in Missouri as soon as the fact is determined. Then Abolitionism will become the prevailing sentiment. So with Arkansas—so with upper Texas. While we are thus decreasing in political power, the North will increase. War with England is now desired by Seward, who is the most

dangerous man in America. And why? To exhaust the South of men and money, and with our blood and our treasure to acquire Canada as free soil territory; and then with free soil power thus augmented, to reduce the South to provincial dependence. And this war would be popular. The West is always ready for war. They fatten upon it, and are out of danger. War enhances the value of all their products—grain, bacon, horses and beef. Their women and children are so far in the interior as to be at all times secured, and their young men are warlike by nature. Nor would its advocates be few even in the South Atlantic States, which would be devastated by the enemy. Popular orators might be heard at every Court House in our State raising the cry "to arms!" who mope about now, as if they never had heard of Kansas. May they not hear of it when it is too late!

If our State had imposed a tax of one dollar per head on each negro in the State, and applied the amount to the transportation of armed emigrants to Kansas, the people would have sustained the Delegates, and the funds would have wrought more good towards strengthening our institutions, if thus applied, than if the harbor of Charleston were crowded with steamships, and every village in our State had its army, with a cupola on the top.

The election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of our House will precipitate the Kansas issue. The abolitionists are emboldened here and everywhere.

I venture this prediction—that in thirty days there will be a Proclamation by the President relative to Kansas; and that in sixty days afterwards there will be a Proclamation pertaining to the same matter, by the Governor of South Carolina.

I tell you that the battle of the Constitution against Fanaticism is to be fought on the soil of Kansas.

Let our young men awake from their lethargy. Let them organize in companies in every District. A regiment of a thousand men, under the command of Maxy Gregg, if now in Kansas, would bear triumphant the flag of State equality, and of constitutional liberty.

If our institutions obtain in Kansas, the slavery question is settled, and the rights of the South are safe. If fanaticism prevail, we may put our house in order to die by inches.  
Let our people but understand the Kansas issue, and they will meet it with alacrity. Let them but see that every dollar expended in Kansas, and every blow there struck, is in defence of their homes and firesides, and they will come up to the mark like men. They have been confused by the thrusts made at the Kansas-Nebraska bill, indiscriminately made in our own State, and the taints of squatter sovereignty. The bill is not as I would have had it in every respect, but it is a good bill for the South; for under it we can go with our property where before we could not go. Let the theorists forget their theories, and practice what is practicable. Every dollar expended in this cause by our people, is as "bread cast upon the waters." Those of you who do see the points of the case, should at once put the ball in motion. If you cannot act with much concert at first, go to work individually. Present a subscription list to every man you meet who owns a single slave. Let others do likewise. A long step will be thus taken towards performing our part in Kansas.

Col. J. D. Wilson, of our State, arrived this morning, and tells me that the people in his region are becoming alive to the issue. He has pledged himself to arm and transport five determined young fellows to go to Kansas at his own expense. The example is worthy of imitation, and the sentiment which produced it patriotic.

The route to Kansas is via Nashville, from which point it is but six days' journey to the promised land.

I am, with warmest personal regard, and lively sympathy, with you in "Border Ruffianism." Truly yours,  
P. S. BROOKS.

## Chance for a Fight.

"Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance."—*President's Message*.

One of these laws which the President threatens to see vindicated, at the point of the bristling bayonets of the U. S. Army, may be found in our columns to-day. The editor of the Lawrence Herald of Freedom persists in disobeying this law, and publishes, as a challenge, the following standing article:

"Slavery is the creature of the municipal law, and cannot exist in the absence of such law." There is no law in Kansas sanctioning, or even permitting slavery; notwithstanding the enactments of the baronial Legislature—therefore, every person held in involuntary servitude in Kansas, contrary to his will, is by right and law, as FREE AS THE MASTER—has as good a right to maintain and exercise that right, and should do so if he has a desire in that direction.

"We write, print, publish and circulate the above as our opinion as a lawyer and editor, and challenge Gov. Shannon and Supt. Jones to show to the contrary."

Here is a chance for the President to show his patriotism. Why don't he pitch in?—*Lafayette Ind. Courier*.

President's Proclamation.  
The President's Proclamation is a curious document. On its face is a very fair, dignified and appropriate announcement of Executive interference for the purpose of putting an end to a condition of things as disgraceful to the country as it is perilous to the lives and the interests of those most directly concerned in it. That the President should interpose the Federal authority in the affairs of Kansas, all will admit to be his duty under the circumstances, and they who have most severely blamed him for his delay in doing so are his political opponents, and especially his opponents on the question which has agitated the country since the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Nor can exception be justly taken in any quarter to the more important positions assumed in the Message.

That those who, either within or without the Territory, propose to control its political organization by force, and those who combine to resist the execution of the Territorial laws should be restrained; that interference open and armed, in its affairs by individuals not its citizens, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States; that all persons unlawfully combining against the constituted authority of the Territory, should be first commanded; and afterward, if necessary, compelled to disperse; and that immunity from violence, and protection to property and civil and political rights should be secured to all peaceable and law abiding inhabitants of the Territory: these propositions, and others which are their complements or their corollaries, must receive, in the abstract, the assent of all except professional disorganizers.

But still, the Proclamation is as double-faced as Janus, as convertible and as perverted as an utterance of the Delphic Oracle. It may be honestly read and understood in directly opposite senses by men holding opposite opinions, and its real meaning and value are only to be determined by comparing it with the political creed, and measuring it by the intentions of the author. Examined thus, it simply means that the enactments of the body generally known as the "bogus" Legislature, are the organic law of the Territory, which is to be executed with impartial justice. That the Emigrant societies and those who have contributed to the aid of the Free State settlers have violated the constitution of the United States—that the combination of the real inhabitants of the Territory to defend themselves against the Border Ruffians was insurrection—and that the emigration of settlers from the Free States for the deliberate purpose of excluding slavery from its soil, is an attempt to determine the future institutions of the Territory, which amounts to invasive aggression. In brief, the Proclamation means that the President has determined upon "the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government" to protect and aid those who are endeavoring to plant slavery in Kansas.

But although this announcement is made by the chief executive officer of the Union, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, we do not believe that it will be carried out. President Pierce, though bent on distinguishing his administration by some other important event than the bombardment of Greytown, though ready to bid any price which his position enables him to those whom he believes to be able to secure him in it, though willing to be a tool in the hands of men more unscrupulous and more able than himself, will long withhold his hand from any instrument which directs the muskets of the United States troops against the citizens of the United States, who combine only to resist enactments to which they do not assent; and the paragraphs of journals and newspapers which strive to keep their readers on a full allowance of excitement diet; but let the first United States gun be fired in Kansas against the steady opponents of Border Ruffianism, and such a civil war would spring up at its sound as would make those stand astagh who called it into existence. The men of the North, willing to endure provocation to the last, would endure no longer, and such a wretched flood would pour into the Territory, as would sweep troops, and ruffians, and slavery, and every vestige and supporter of it, away at once and forever.

That the President and his counselors do not know this is hardly credible. They must be aware, that however intense or party discipline may influence Northern men to give them a quasi support in their attempt to sustain the violation of the Great Compromise, no Northern man will do battle with his fellow citizen for the sake of widening the area of slavery; and then they must be equally sure that the North, as a body, would fight to the death in such a civil war as this Proclamation would seem intended to provoke. What, then, is this Proclamation? What is it worth and what is it for? It is nothing but an adroit and pitiful bid for so many Southern votes as are necessary to the re-election of Pierce to the Presidency.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

Wise men think what they say, fools say what they think.—*Fun*.

## Original Correspondence.

A War with England.  
PRAIRIE CITY, KANSAS,  
March 14, 1856.  
TO THE FREEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES:—The almost unparalleled oppression of the inhabitants of Kansas Territory, by the minions of President Pierce, and the continued ruthless attacks of the slaveholding States on the sacred cause of Freedom, and their well-known degenerate and demoralized condition, have of late, more impressively than ever, forced upon my attention the subject of universal Freedom, and impelled me, in the name of humanity, to indite the following:

My actuating motives are, an earnest desire to stay the effusion of human blood, respect for the free and upright citizens of these United States—among whom number many dear and valued friends—and a never-dying love for Freedom, without respect to color, race, religion or clime. It is with me as well as with millions of others, a well-settled truism, that as long as the States are tainted with the curse of slavery, so will their condition be, in all respects, the same as that of a human body with a limb full of putrifying sores. That anarchy will at length assail them from within, and, in the course of probable events, from without, that the united forces of the civilized world will be forced into coercive measures, in order to protect the violated rights of their own citizens.

The last act of the tyrant and traitor who presides over the governing clique of this country, is to foment a war with Great Britain, for the double purpose of drawing the attention of freemen from the affairs of Kansas, and enslaving an independent colony, of a mixed African race, in Central America, and which, like the Liberian Colony, is under the protection of the British Government. The moving principle of such a war is clearly seen. It will not be war involving national rights or points of honor, but simply one of Freedom and Slavery—whether the African race shall be enslaved and degraded elsewhere as well as here—in fact, whether Slavery or Freedom shall prevail over the length and breadth of this vast continent. The curse is not to be kept within its present bounds, but unlimited scope is to be given for its further paralyzing influence. There are now indications of such an unnatural war appearing on every side; and at such a crisis, I do not hesitate to enter my solemn protest against it, and to declare that every citizen of these States—be he native born or of foreign birth—who, in such a cause, strikes a blow against Great Britain, strikes a blow against slavery, binding his country with chains and rivetting fetters, under which future generations will writhe in vain. Americans! ye who really love your country, think of these things! There is no war in the annals of your country that will compare, in point of slaughter, bankruptcy, and general ruin, with such a conflict as your President is now endeavoring to arouse? Against the veteran soldiers of France, and the powerful fleets of England? But a comparatively small navy—chiefly manned by foreigners—a mere handful of regular soldiers, scattered over an immense tract of country, a numerous and well-armed militia, and though brave as numerous, yet containing within themselves such discordant elements as Nativism, Know Nothingism, Catholicism, Mormonism, Abolitionism, Slaveryism, ad finitum; all of which have engendered such undying strife and hatred between the descendants of the old emigrants, and the more recent settlers, as will be remembered even to the second and third generations.

But let us turn our attention for a few moments to the most favorable termination of such a war, which, in reason, the most ardent American could desire. Suppose after years of bloody and exhausting strife—for remember, there is but little probability of its being a war of but a few months—your small navy should conquer, sink, or drive away the united navies of England, France and Spain; that by the indomitable energy of your army of regulars and militia you are enabled to overpower and finally destroy the hardy soldiers of France and England, and become inured to war by one of the bloodiest struggles on human record, excited by recent triumphs, led on under the banner of Freedom, imagine your armies and navies irresistible and victorious, the black man's fetters more firmly riveted, and his race forever doomed to the lowest and most horrible form of human slavery. Pause one moment with me, and at the end of such a war, behold the wreck presented to your view by your once smiling and prosperous country! Hark! the very air is filled with the cries and lamentations of countless widows and orphans! Look on your sea-board—where the elements of war would naturally rage most furiously—at your half-ruined towns, your commerce crippled, internal trade bankrupt, the revenues annihilated, oppressed by heavy and unavoidable taxes to meet present expenses as well as to discharge

the heavy accumulations of an enormous load of debt; your citizens demoralized by the natural evils of war; the entire mental, moral and physical energies of the country in a manner spent by a struggle so long and bloody; in short, your position, such as under the most favorable circumstances, would occupy at least a century to stay your bleeding wounds, nourish your resources, and be as well situated as when the war commenced. The probable condition of your adversaries is now no question for you. Doubtless their case would be bad enough, but owing to your country being the battle-ground, their internal sufferings would not bear the slightest comparison with yours; besides, as older communities, more firmly knit together, they can more easily recover from the effects of their losses.

The question now naturally arises, in so great a difficulty as your present position, what are the lovers of Freedom to do if the President seeks to entail so fearful an evil on generations yet unborn? In reply to such a question, the love of truth and justice impels me to say: Rise up in your might, put on the armor of righteousness, and stand on the ground of God's eternal love, so ably depicted in your Declaration of Independence, cast out from among you the unclean thing, the cause of endless misery, the faithful source of weakness and probable ruin. When the fiat of war goes forth, let the virtuous sons of the States of Freedom stand aside from its withering influence, heartily declare against it, openly seek, in candid and peaceful conference, their brethren in Canada, join with them in a general protest against the war, and instantly take measures to lay the state of the country and their own fervent desire fairly and fully before the British government and people, to form, on a firm basis, from the British Possessions in North America, and the Free States of the American Union, one united, free, independent, and glorious Northern Confederacy, cementing the same by an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain, so by extinguishing petty jealousies, allaying hatred, removing all possible occasion of war with England, and making still more apparent the fact of their commercial interests being one and indivisible, would lay so broad and lasting a foundation for an Empire, as in its brilliant progress would vie with the most powerful and enlightened nations of ancient or modern times.

My brethren and fellow-freemen—a subject of her Britannic Majesty, having lived in your country for a period of nearly nine years, carefully observed the workings of your government, marked the conflicting elements of your people, noted the plague-spots of early anarchy and decay, I lay these reflections before you, in humble confidence, for your serious consideration, as the natural result of the circumstances in which I find myself placed among you, standing unaffiliated by a partial view of party, race, or country.

As regards the slaveholding States, I would say, have nothing to do with them, in any manner or shape—cut them off from your connexion as you would a putrifying limb from your body—draw around them a cord, beyond which forbid them to trespass—meddle not with their internal affairs, but leave them entirely to themselves. Backed as you will be by the enlightened powers of Europe, you will be enabled to stand uninjured in your might, and from your unapproachable position, will observe the hideous monster, increasing in strength, with suffocating poison filling the moral atmosphere, and gradually, with numerous swelling folds, crushing within its powerful embrace, the doomed, unyielding, infatuated, but unfortunate children of a policy accursed of God and man.

For the present, my friends, I bid you farewell, stand firm, and subscribe myself your fellow-laborer in the common cause of Freedom.

WILLIAM D. LYSNAR.

## For the Benefit of the New Settlers in Kansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been a resident of Ottawa Creek, Kansas Territory, for twenty years, and have, during that time, learned by observation and experience some of the best ways of treating lands in this country. The prairie which was broke last summer, should be plowed this year as deep as it can be, for corn and potatoes; the deeper the better. You must cross plow the last year's furrows. By plowing deep, you prepare against drought, which generally commences the first of July and continues to the last of August. When you have done breaking your ground in this manner, take the bushy top of a young tree, or a heavy harrow, with two or three yoke of oxen and drag it over your land until the sod is completely subdued; and then lay it off with a one-horse plow both ways, for footpath for corn, and three feet for potatoes. Cover your corn about three inches deep on an average; and, for potatoes, from four to six inches deep.—Plow in your spring wheat and oats, putting in two bushels of good wheat to an acre, and from two bushels and a half to three of oats to an acre. Brush them over well and wait patiently for it and I am certain, in time, you will realize a rich harvest. JOHN T. JONES.  
March, 18th, 1856.